New Philadelphia, December 26th, 18

For the Ohio Democrat Wen, there's a time when man should throw, All hogish thoughts aways asco T behave And nerve his heart to stem the side as welland lo per Of life's eventful days , man arvery delibe and Wie when the sky is black about contain the vi-

And threatening clouds are seen the fine To guther narkty of reach, such where it his heart bath been. boand The when his nall rine soul would sink, and And madly curse the rod;

" That smote him; in his will career." an and And brought him back to God: Tis when temptation darkly lurks, The festive scene within, And fain would lead him blindly on, To folly, crime and sin. Tik when the flowing bowl goes round, When forial hearts underee; and

Their wild idolatry. Tis when the calm low melody, Of love's impassioned strain, Would win the erring spirit back To virtue's path's again,

Are pledging oler the sparkling wine,

And when the mind would cluster round, Her dimly lighted cell, The househod ties of other days, The early prized and well. Tis when his yearning heart would ope

The silent graves of earth, And gather from their earliest depths, A joy to light his hearth. When kindred forms are rising bright,

On mem'ry's spariting wave, And they who watched his early youth Would leave the quiet grave To hover round him yet awhile,

Wift parent's guardian dare To guide him with a father's love, of the stored A mother's holy prayer. And when the cherished hopes of years, Like summer dreams depart, And leave a cold, an aching void, Within the lonely heart,

Then thy soul must nobly rise, Above each smother'd pain, A holy truth is left thee yet, Go-be thyself again.

Go-guard thee with the mighty strength Which faith alone can yield;

Canal Dover, O., 1844,

MOTIVES OF GRATITUDE. Man, so fearfully and so wonderfully made, was no left unprotected and unprovided for, an outcast on the earth. On the contrary, by day and by night alike, an eye has watched for his happiness that never slumbers; n arm has been streatched out for hisdefunce that never tires. It is that arm that sustains him during the helplessness of childhood-that shields him amid the perils of youth, and props his enfeebled constitution when singing beneath the infirmities of age. To none are mercies conveyed by accident. It was God that kindled that sun that lights the laborer by day, and plan ted those stars that guide the wanderer by night. His are those showers that bring forward the harvest, and His those dews that ripen the vintage. The good and the bad alike experience His care, and subsist upon his hounty. Not even the veriest wretch can deny that God has fed and clothed him-that he has nourished and brought him up.

And are there no motives in these considerations to induce rebellious man to return to his allegiance? Is God, then a friend that may be forgotten? His mercies, too: deserve they no requital? Ah! shall this earth of ours be cursed forever with the crime of cold ingratitude? And youder Heavens, which have witnessed God's goodness, always hear him say, in refer ence to the race and abode of man," There, in that un grateful work, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have repelled against me.

Inta Visirs .- The idle levy a very heavy taz upor the industrious, when by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily hap piness from door to door as beggars their daily bread and like them sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gisaip ought not to wonder it we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are modeled for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he his accumu lated an insupportable load of ennul, and salfies lorth to distribute it amongst his acquaintances,-[Colton.

ABSURDITIES OF HUMAN LIFE. To buy a horse from a near relation and believe cvery word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of

To pronounce those the most pious who never absent themselves from church and and hide motaline and

To expect punctuality from an idle man. linue dealing with a tradesmen to whom you owe a large sum of money and which you are un. able to pay. To give advice to, or argue with, a fool.

To occupy the attention of a large company by the recitat of an occurence interesting to yourself alone. To ask advice of a man who has always mismanag-

ed his own affairs.

To get up on a cold winter moring to hunt a timid animal to death, and pronounce ourselves rational and benevolent beings.

To expect that your fr ends will remember you after you have the aghte proper the lorgot the many and the

": Wet to drink when you are thi say or eat, when you are hungry house and well on took at most velocite H

America and at home with which we have amused out readers, the following is undoubtedly one of the story testing highest a low minutes skinned the began took in his Excursions through the sinve States or work hose the Washing when they left him to kill Buffalo, bear, and the larger game; and he remained to wap the anterise and had been withing meat along twenterhiture when turning a small bed of the river, he espled a noble-looking old male buffate lying down on the beach. Having secured his cance, he crept softly through a corn brake which lay between the animal and hanself, and fired The shot was an indifferent one, and only wounded the animal in the mide but it roused him and having crossed the river, he soon lay down again. This was about noon, when the animal, having grazed, was resting himself in a cool place. Percival now crossed the river also in his catioe, and got into the woods, which were there very open, and somewhat broken by little parches of prairie land, a very frequent occurence in these parts of Arkanaas, where lovest and prairie often seem to be contending for the mastery. But the bull enough to him, and took to the open woods Percivalwas an experienced hunter, he had killed several hundred buffaloes, and knew their tempers in every sort of situation. He knew that the animid, when in targe herds, was easily mastered, and was well aware that when alone he was sometimes dogged and even dangerous; he therefore followed his prey cautiously for about a mile, knowing that he would lie down again ere long The buffato new stopped, and Percival got within fifty yards of him, watching an opportunity to strike him mortally; but the beast seeing his enemy so year, wheeled completely round, put his huge shaggy head close to the ground before his fore leet, as is their custom when they attack each other, and rapidly advanced upon the burner, who instantly fired, and put his ball through the bull's nose; but seeing the temper the beast was in, and twowing what a serious antagonist he was when on the offensive, he also immediately turned and red.

'In running down a short hill some briers threw him down he dropped his gun. There was a tree not far from him of about eighteen juches in diameter, and every thing seemed to depend upon his reaching it.; but as he rose to make a push for it, the buffalo struck him on the fleshy part of his hip with his horn, and slightly, wounded him. Before the tens, however, could whee round upon him again, to garried the tree, upon which all the chance he had of the tree his life rested. A very few feet from this tree grew a sapling, about four or five faches in diameter; a most fortunate circum; stance for the hunter, as it contributed materially to save his life. The buffalo now doggedly followed up his purpose of destroying his adversary, and a system of attack and defence commenced that is without a parallel. The buffalo went round and round the tree pursuing the man, jumping at him in the peculiar manne of that animal, every time he thought there was a chance of hitting him.; whilst Percival, grasping the tree with his arms, swung himself round it with great er rapidity than the animal could tollow him. In this manner the Buffalo harrassed him more than four hours. until his bands became so sore with rubbing against the rough bark of the oak tree, and his limbs so fatigued

"In going round the tree, the buffalo would someimes pass between it and the sapling; but the distance between them was so narrow that it inconvenienced him specially when he wanted to make his jumps; he frequently went round the sapling instead of going inside of it The time thus consumed was precious to Percival; it enabled him to breathe; and to consider how he many money of the should defend himself.

'After so many hours' fruitless labor, the bull seemed to have lost his pristine vigor, and became slower in his motions; he would now make his short time, prepar atory to his jump, only attitlervals; and even then h jumped doubtingly, as if he saw that Percival would avoid his blow y swinging to the other side. It was evident he was bailled, and was consistering what he should do. Still comming in his course wand it. gree, but in this slow manner, he ar length made an extraordinary feint, that does honor to fe asoning power of the buffalo family. He made lifts little start as u. sual, and when Percival swung himself round, the bull instead of aiming his blow in the direction he had been accustomed to do suddenly turned to that side of the tree where Percival would be brought when he had swung himself round, and struck with all his might.-The feint bad almost succeeded Percival only just saved his head, and received a severe contusion or his orm which was paralyzed for an instant. He now be gan to despair of saving his life; his limbs trembled un der hien; he thought the Buffalo would wear him out: & it was so inespressibly painful to him to carry on this ingular defence, hat at one time he enternained the dea of leaving the tree, and permitting the animal to des troy him, as a mode o saving himself from pain and But the Buff-lo just at that time giving decided symb

toms of being as tired as himself, now stopped for a few minutes, and Percival took courage. Remembering that he had his butcher knife in his breast, he took i our and began to comrive plans of offence; and when the bull having rested a while recommenced his old founds Percival took advantage of the slowness of his motions and using a great deal of address and management, con trived in the course of half an hour to stab and cut him in a dozen different places. The animal now became weak from loss of blood, and although he continued to walk round the tree, he made no more jumps, contenting himself with keeping his head and neek close to it. This closed the conflict, for it enabled Percival to extend his right arm and give him two deadly stabs in the eyes-Nothing could exceed the fruntic rage of the unwieldly animal when he had lost his sight. He bellowed, he groaned, he pawed the ground and gave out every sign conscious ruin and immitigable fury; he leaned a gainst the sapling for support, and twice knocked him sell down by rushing with his head at the large tree. The second fall terminated this tragic combat which had now lasted near six hours. The buffale had not

PERILS OF BUFFALO-HUNTING. strength to rive, and the conqueror strong up to him. Among the numerous stories of the cases in Indian and things up his right shoulder, out all the flesh and lig ements loose, and turned it over his back! He then at-

by this conflict an idea may be formed from the fact magiated and inquired off he had been down with the Buffalo adding that from that very evening when ver, and he had lain down to rest the image of the reso ing his life in jeopardy in a thousand ways and creaing in him such a desperate agitation of mind, that he was constantly jumping up from the ground to delend himself; such was his state, that he who had been formerly proverbial for his daring and resolution now trembled with apprehension even when a covey of quails unexpectedly flushed before bim. Mr. Percival old me that three months had elapsed after this adventure before his sleep became tranquil, and that alhough 27 years had now elapsed, every sudden noise would discontent him, even if it were the growing of a emg suspicious, rose before the hunter came near l cock. Ten years ago he had curiosity to visit the place where so memorable a passage in his life occurred, and he ound the bark of the free sufficiently torn and abraed to have identified it, even if the bones of his ancient adversery had not been there.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN. Are there any among you my young brends who de ire to preserve health and checutulness through life, at length to reach a good old nge? Heo, listen to what I am about to tell you says of ell

A gonsiderable time ago I read in one of the new papers of the day that a man had died near. London, at the advanced age of 110 years, that he never had been ill, and that he had maintained through life a cheerful happy temperament, I wrote immediately to London begging to know if, in the old man's treatment of him elf, there had been any pequilarity which h d rendered is life so lengthened and so happy, and the answer!

received was as follows:

He was uniformly kind and obliging to everybody he quarrelled with none; he ate and drank merely that in might not suffer from hunger and thirst, and never beyond what necessity required. From his earliest youth he never allowed himself to be unemployed. These were the only means be used.

I took a note of this in a little book where I general y write all that I am anxious to remember, and very on atterwards I observed in another paper that a wo nan had died near Stockholm at 115 years of age, that she never was ill, and was always of a contented happy disposition. I immediately wrote to Stockholm to earn what means this old woman had used for preser ving her health, and now read the answer.

'She was always a great lover of cleanliness, and the daily habit of washing her face, feet and hands cold water, and as often as opportupity offered she batt ed in the water; she never ate or drank any deficacies or sweet meats; seldom coffee, seldom tea, never wine. Of this I likewise took a note in my little book.

Some time after this again I read that near St. Pe tersburg a man had died who had enjoyed good health wrote to St. Petersburg, and here is the answer

He was an early riser, and never slept beyond saven ours at a time; he never was idle; he worked and employed himself chiefly in the open air, and particularly n his garden. Whether he walked or sat in his chair, he never permitted himself to sit a wry, or in a bent pos ture but was always perfectly straight. The luxurious and effeminate habits of citizens he held in great con-

mying read all this in my little book, I said to self. You will be a foolish man indeed not to profit the example and experience of these old people." I then wrote out all, hat I had been able to discover out these happy old people upon a large card, which aspended over my writing desk, so that I might, have a ways before my eyes to remind me what I ought to a and from what I should refrain. Every merning & evening I read over the contents of my card, and oblied myself to conform to its rules,

And now my dear young readers I can assure you; o the word of an honest man, that I am much happier, & in better health than I used to be. Formerly, I had headache hearly every day, and now I suffer scarcely once in three of four months. Before I began these cures. I hardly there venture out in rain or snow withou earching cold. In former times a walk of half an hour latigued and exhausted me, now I walk miles without

eariness. Imagine then the happiness I experience; for ther are few feelings so cheering to the spirit as those of con tant good health and vigor. But alast there is some hing in which I cannot imitate these happy old people and that is, that I have not been accustomed to all this trom my youth.

O that I were young again, and that I might imitat them in all things, that I might be happy and long-lived s they were:

Little children who read this, you are the fortunate nes who are able to a dopt in perfection this kind o life. What then, prevents your living henceforward as healthily and happily as the old woman of Stockholm or as long and as usefully as the old men of London & St. Petersburg?

A gentleman meeting a friend a few days since, i he course of conversation observed that he had an in imate acquaintance who is a Whg, residing in a adjoining State, who had been in the habit of writing to him during the pending presidential election, but tha since the defeat of Mr. Clay's party he had stopped writing altogether, a circumstance which he though very sir gular. "Not so very singular after all," replied his friend, "if you will but remember that there is no deam-bont line, mail-route or express conveyance up Salt River !! "- Boston Transcript.

"Well, Sam, where's your master?" "Massa gon out sab." " Has he left of drinking yet!" "Massa leh! off drinkin'? He leab off two, tree times dis mornin'."

There are we have no doubt in the ranks of our party to regard Democracy as a demon spiek that goes y the prejudices which have been redulously instille Oighted amaginations confure up before them, but o every prominent measure impoduced by the Democr be to desired everything excellent worth carrier abou list it has been the hoppy privilege at the people to er the cry of "rule," "rule," owhich has been started Presidency-sa cry got ap purposely to play upon ide credatity of the see through and detect. Men who have thus been jul. into error, if they are really honest, require only to have the scales of prejudice removed from their eyes, and they will readily of their own accord, fall in with those who are pursuing the right path. They should be made to understand that Democrasty, in whatever age or clime it may have been exhibited, is always the cause of the people-that that its creed embraces wider principles than this or that temporary party measure. It embraces love, charity, peace, good will to men. It is a foe to wrong, from whatever source it may emanate; to injustice and oppression, let its source be ever so humble. It is the cause of the oppressed, in all climes it inspired our lathers, in the contest with oppression, it of the proceedings detailed above, repaired to the spot, of no haughty few to ride rough shockover the needs of the brancher scene of bloodshed enough. One of the slaves was immediately hung for resisting a brother of it inspired our lathers, in the contest with oppression; it of extent, of prosperity and of happiness, to which earth can scarce furnish a parallel. In the more than half a century that we have been a free people, the Democratic party has been in power more than fourfithe of the time; and it is to that party the people owepresent freedom, power and national happiness. What would be the present condition of the country, had feeeralism roled it for the same period of time, it is of course impossible to say, but the examples furnished by the rule of old John Adams -by the bankrupt, distribution, and other acts passed before the providential veto of that sum of iniquities, a National Bank, by John Tyler-and the character of Mr. Clay, and the the measures promised by the Whigs upon his election. should instruct us, that in such an event we would not not be the prosperous and happy people we now are. NEW MOVEMENT IB SOUTH CAROLINA

The Legislature adopted resolutions on the 5th intant, requesting the Governor to expel from her territo ry Samuel Hour, constituted as an agent from Massa chusetts, to reside at Charleston for the purpose of contetsing by lega, suits, the law of South Carolina, of 19th December, 1835, guarding against the introduction of free negroes and persons of color into that State, "upon principles of public policy affecting her safety and he most vital principles," The State of Massachusetts claims, that these persons are citizens of her State, and therefore entitled to rights in territory than a similar class of persons in her own State would by and that the State has never surrendered and he General Goevrnment the right of protecting ther safety by he own police laws, and that South Carolina has the righ of excluding those (free negroes) whom she may con sider hostile to her tranquility, or 'any seditious persons ous to their peace." On the 5th instant, in the House the committee on Feileral relations reported the resolutions which were adopted, with one dissenting voice and were immediately after adopted in the Senate.

Mr. Hear, the messenger, not choosing to be forced away, took the hint, and passed through Charleston on Friday, on his way home .- Penssylvanian . Went'le

IMPROVEMENTS - The following is an extract from the address of Judge Inglis at the opening of the 15th annual Fair of the American Institute, New York " England remained stationary in the arts and agriculture for about 100 vears after the Romans left her 350 years ago her cattle weighed 400 lbs.; now 4000lbs. she imported her daily supply of eggs, chickens, and vegetables, from Flanders.

In Virginia, in 1671, Gov. Berkly, then says in his answer to the inquiries of the committee of the colonies, I thank God that there are no free schools, nor printing and I hope we shall not have them these 100 years For learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the Government. God keep us from

When a man (said to be) mad from Germany, came to Paris nearly three senturies ago, and oried for admission to the King, he was prevented by the officers of the palace; but still he uncessingly cried 'Let me see the King! I will show him how to drive his ships and carriages by steam.' The fellow was locked up as a

naming to the last steamer move on our poble Hudson, her speed was just enough to stem the river's current. Then did I believe that the speed would by more perfect machinery, be doubled. But who believed it could attain 18 or 20 miles an hour.

Now behold that unexpected wonder has come to pass, that the ocean is crossed in 10 or 15 days with the regularity of a mail. So that passage from the olo to the new world has become a ferry.

In 1818 I published essays on rail-roads. I was called a Quixotte, for saying that in less than 20 years steamers would be driven over our rail-roads at the speed 15 miles and hour, day and night. This was in the Legislature; but there was not a voice in unison with

I was wrong in the main point, the speed; I did no dream of that which is now done, that a car could fly at the rate of 60, or even 100 miles an hour !

Now what is the prospect before ust Nicholas, the utocrat of Russia, borrowing money for the construe ion of a rail road from the Bahic to the Black sea; only a small sum, only One Hundred Millions of Dollars, and a rail-road only 1050 miles long. In 1818 one might have told the nursery tale of Jack

out the bean stalk with as much claim of its being considered a truth, as to tell a man that in 1844, we should by 100 miles in an hour, and that rule Russia would nakea rail-toud of a thousand miles to fiv on

The fol

age, on Monte y last: He seems that several slaves belonging to Col. Edward Towers of Manus con escaped, the night before, and were conce hey were pursued by several pursues from this side ler's house was searched, and two of the n their attempt to retake them, they were resisted b ller, who was knocked down, stabbed, and lived b few moments. The slaves were then taken and the arbored; they were met by lour or five arme men, who declared their determination to resist ony earch of the house. Both parties being well arrows. dreadful conflict ensued, A sun of Col. Towers was of the proceedings the Sheriff and his posse arrived, and put a stop to further proceedings. Both parties were arrested and taken under a strong guard to Georgetown, for trial.

A postscript to the same extent states that a num of Ketnucklane, immediately on receiving information Col. Towers who had captured him. The housest of Miller and King were burned to the ground withwall Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neigh-bothood is up in arms. The sheriff is actively sugged in attempting to quell the riot. Where it will end food

only knows!"

Such are the fruits of this infamous inpatieism which under the false name of Linkary is engaged in the infamous business of negro-stealing, or what amounts to the same thing, of giving aid to such slaves as escape from their owners to the other side of the Ohio. It is time that such men should be taught a lesson which they will not lorget, for their interference with the rights of others, guarantied by the Constitution." Judy 10.10 For The Ohio Demogration

At a meeting of the Laurette Audorgwood of Warren Township, Tusearawas County, Ohio, at the ouse of Mr. Robert Meek, on Fridge Evening the 13th of December, the fullowing Preamble and Resoluions were unanimonely adopted nor to see any Whereas, the Face Stares baving as majority in the

Congress of the United States, on joint baller, and having exclusive legislation in ash cases whatseevert flower the District of Columbia and of the territories therefore Resolved, That we as Free States, are limited he crime of Slavery, he long as in shall exist in the District of Columbia, or in the territories of the United

States of America.

Resolved. That we segard the practice of Slave holding as a violation of the law of God as in direct opposition to the spirit and precents of the Gospel, and a fingrant outrage upon the dearest rights of man, and as a system, anthorising man stenling, adultery, murder extorsion, with all their attendant evils, and

Resolved, That as it is a moral nod political evil diffe our duty to labor to overthrow it, by moral and political action; that it is a duty we owe to our country and those oppressed, as citizens to bear our festimony against it at the ballot home and through this in the councils of the patien, and thus labor for the repeal of hose wicked, and unjust laws, which have prested it, and the enactment of those which will secure the full and equal rights of all. The proceedings of this meeting be

igned by the President and Secretary, and sent to the Tuscarawas Advocate, Ohio Democrat, and Liberty Courier, for publication, and and a second HARRISON ANDREWS

the determined according to the

H.R. MITCHELL, Secretar

Prince No trak of character is more valuable han the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be happy without it. It is like the flowers that pring up in our pathway reviving and cheering us-Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition; it is sunshine falling upon his heart, He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a southing influence over the influence. of the whole family. Where is it found in the wife and mether you observe windness and love predominating over the bad feelings of the untural heart. Smile kind words and looks, characterize the children, and neace and love have their dwelling there. Study then to acquire and retain a sweet temper. If is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to lose of life retains all he freshness and power, all

A HAFAY TURN —At one of the county courts where an indictment had been preferred against a woman for the ill usage of her busband who was superannoused, his counsel, in the heat of declamation, happened to say that half the sex were devils!

But seeing a number of genice, females in the court after a very short pause, he went on "but the other half are angels! and several of them are now present."

Seaved sun Richts A cenerable Clergeman of country parish taking a metraing walk lovertook affine boy leading a francis chif to pastore. The covered gentleman came up to the boy; and said; of the lady dis you not know that you should raise your hat whenever on see me?" . texpect fl enghter hamwered the boy and I will if your enny hald any dalfaha whiles from FRENCH POLITENBER - The following co was lately paid by a Parisian dentist of a in had made several toeffectual attempts to the ed tooth, and finding at installed he dress give apologized by saying of The fact in possible for anything bad to come from your require